# RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

A SERMON BY THE REV. HENRY J. VAN DYKE, JR.

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF PROGRESS AND PERMANENCE.

The Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, jr., preached yesterday morning in the Brick Presbyterian Church, at fifth-ave, and Thirty-seventh-st., of which he is pastor, upon "Progress and Permanence in Religion," taking as his texts Philippians, iii., 13: "Reaching forth unto things which are before"; policy of Joseph was a gigantic corner in grain, planned and 1st Thessalonians, v., 21: "Hold fast that which is good." The sermon was in part as follows:

The history of civilization is a history of advance-From lower to higher, from worse to better, from imperfeet to perfect the human race advances, and mankind is wiser, happier and nobler to-day than ever before since Paradise was lost. I do not see how any one who believes in a God Aimighty and most Merciful can fail to believe this. I do not understand, above all, how any one who recognizes Jesus Christ as God manifest in the flesh for the salvation of the world, who believes that the Divine has entered the human with light and power and life from Heaven, who receives the command to preach the Gospel to every creature and the promise that it shall ultimately prevail everywhere with redeeming might-I do not see how any one who believes this can fall also to believe that the world is even now being uplifted, purified and blessed by the manifestation of God's truth and righteousness and love. This is optimism, a belief in the best, a joyous faith, a hopeful philosophy. Whether we look back twenty, or ten, or two centuries, if we look back straight, we can see that the world s better off than it was then.

THE OPERATION OF PROGRESS AND PERMANENCE. How has this come to pass! By the operation of two principles. First, by a certain kind of change that is progressive; and second, by permanence, by the holding fast that which is true and good. Progress without permanence is a foolish steed which prances up and down but makes no advance. Permanence without progress plants its feet wide apart and declines all solicitations of whip or spur to pursue its onward way. Both must work together, and in their perfect union is found the highest wisdom and the secret of human welfare. This is beautifully set forth in the two texts: "Reaching forth"—there is progress; "Hold fast"—there is permanence. Now let us apply these two principles to the Christian religion.

1. Observe their action in the development of the Christian Chu ch, the visible body in which religion is manifest. Its primal idea is separation from the world and a peculiar relation to God. This is carried out first in the patriarchal church; then in the national church of the wish people; then in the social fellowship of the disciples of Jesus; then in the ecclesiastical system of Catholicism; then in the great moral unity of Evangelical Christendom. This is surely a wondrous advance in form on the Jewish hierarchy, yet the primal idea remains the same. If there were time we might trace many other illustrations of progress and permanence in the outward things of the church, principles abiding fixed and firm, forms changing from age to age. Take the work of missions in our own branch of the church. Who ould abandon the system of Boards, once so bitterly resisted, and go back to the old way of conducting operations! Or take the matter of public worship. Have not we made a considerable advance on the Puritans of a generations ago, who would not allow few generations ago, who would not allow the Holy Scripturos to be read in the churches because it savored of Episcopalism? Or take the service of muse in the house of God. I snot the organ, which, when rightly used, is the grandest and most majestic of instruments, a vertable improvement on the harps of the Jews or the tuning-fork of the precentor? And yet in all these cases, that which is good and true and permanent has been and must be held fast. Let all the people sing praises unto the Lord. "God is a spirit, and they that worship Him must worshin Him in spirit and in truth." The Church of Christ must send the too-pel to every creature. These truths stand firm. We must never let them slip.

GRADUAL GROWTH OF A SAVING RELIGION. 2. Consider again the operation of the principles of permanence and progress in Christian doctrine and faith. Here is the human race ying in the darkness of ignorance and sin which followed the disastrous fall. The only source of lichit is in God. The only medium of saving enlightenment is revelation. But how is this revelation given I how does this lifemanian process this place! I the whole trained in the place of the p is in the darkness of ignorance and sin which followed the disastrous fall. The only source of light is in God.

And not only is it true of revelation that it is progressive, it is true also of men's understanding of revelation, that it advances by the twofold process or holding fast that which has been learned and pressing forward to learn more. God's word is inexhaustible. It is put into the hands of man that he may study it ned draw from it ever increasing riches of knowledge and wisdom. Has not the Church made progress in her comprehension of Divine things! I thank God she has. Through all her controversies and conflicts and occasional wanderings she has pressed toward the mork for the prize of a higher knowledge of God in Christ Jesus. Every are has seen some streat trath, some lofty doctrine prought out and established and illuminated in the light of Christian consciousness; not new, but newly understood; not invented, but discovered in the rich mine of revelation. Thus from the Nicem Arge we have received the doctrine of the Trimty and the divinity of Christ; from the Augustinian Age, the guilt and helplessices of man, the supremacy of Davine grace; from the Reformation, the authority of Scriptors, instituction by faith, the personal relation of the soul to cood; from the fathers of our own Charch, the absolute bridge shadion of infants, the universality of the Gospel and the consequent duty of the Church to read it to all men. Thus the mighty and blessed edifier of Christian faith and doctrine rises stone by stone, and tier by tier, not by despising and destroying that which has been achieved in the past, but by strengthening it and building upon it in reverence and hope. And has the process ended I trust not. Remember the grand words of the father of the Pilgrim Fathers, old John Robitson, as he bade farewell to the little company setting fortb to found a new church and a new commonwealth on the desolate shores of this unexplored continent: "I am comident," said he,—how it wish I could have seen the brave man standing on the deck of that vessel and speaking this brave word.—"I an confident that God hath more trut

considered the shown if we follow on to know the Lord." Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord."

3. Once more, we may observe the operation of these two principles of pro rese and permanene in the development of Christian life and character. I will not pause now to remark upon the unfolding of new types of Christian manhood and womanhood, ander the distrect individual of the control of the state of control of the state of the o

course of sermons to children upon it, I tound myself anconsciously arranging its sections as the scenes of a drama. Such I suspect it may have been among the

early Israelites." Alluding to the story of Joseph and Potiphar's wife, Mr. Newton said "Joseph was in this the noble here of purity and piety in whom the uncorrupted Northern Israelites delighted. This tale become a favorite one in the East, and cave rise to elaborate stories of the love of Joseph and Zulcika, in which, however, the purity of the

original story leavens all the admixture." Referring to Joseph's great accumulation of grain and provisions previous to the famine in Egypt, Mr. Newton said: "Let us not blind our eyes to the fact that this and carried out with pittless severity, by which a whole and carried out with pittless severity, by which a whole people was entrapped into seridom, their real estate and I ersonal possessious made the property of the King, and a crushing tax haid in perpetuity upon a nation. By making vast provisions for the prolonged famine which he anticipated he was emabled, when it set in upon the people, to carry out measures of a sweeping character. His superior foresight placed in his hands the absolute necessities of life, which the starving people were compelled to purchase from him on his own terms. After their money was exhausted the poor people parted with their cattle, getting bread in exchange for their borses and flocks, cattle and lands. When the people realized, after the danger from starvation was over, that they were serfs, their discontent became intense. A gigantic system of eviction was carried out, doubtless under the forces of the army, and the population of the provinces were mutually interchanged, thus breaking up the old ties and the sense of freedom that roots in the paternal homestead. A tax of a fifth of the produce was fixed upon the land in perpetuity. I have no doubt that this is a record of a real historical revolution and in faci just such social changes have been historically made in many countries under similar pressure. Land serfdom has generally arrisen in this way. The poor have in times of distress soid themselves for bread to the rich and the great. Let us face the uglic fact that slavery, serfdom, villemage—the various forms of human bomlage—have usually arisen by such statesmanship and financiering as Joseph's. Let us face the uglic fact that slevery, serfdom, a monopoly of land, which as a matter of history has been largely only up after the methods of Joseph. people was entrapped into serfdom, their real estate and

# THE MUSIC OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

A STATEMENT FROM MR. BEECHER. SOME CRITICISMS ANSWERED-THE CHARACTER OF

SACRED MUSIC. A feeling has been growing for some time in Plymouth Church, of strong dissatisfactiod with the music, which has been under the direction of the organist, Henry Carter, since May 1 of last year, when the paid quartet was dispensed with. This feeling has gradually become more pronounced as the time for making the arrangements for next year drew near. The election week before last of two members of the Music Committee

excited much interest, and the result was regarded as unfavorable to the retention of Mr. Carter, despite the fact that Mr. Beecher was thought to favor him. But two members of the Music Committee resigned, and there were outspoken statements that the new rents would fall off unless there was a change in the music. As the pew are to be rented to-morrow night, a statement by Mr. Beecher was expected yesterday morning.

Expectation was not disappointed, for in making the

announcements he took occasion to speak of certain mat-ters in Plymouth Church. He said he thought it a great blessing that public curiosity desired and drew out intelligence of all that was done in Plymouth Church and of much that was not done (laughter.) So there could be no confidential communication of pastor to people. But the blessing from this, in the enlarged scope of the light of the church, was more than the vexation. He took occasion recently to say to the bretaren that they had neglected the Friday night meetings, by withdrawing to charities on the right and left, and that he felt that he had net kept up the meetings to the old standard, but a score of deeply religious papers had said it was just what he might expect from his doctrines. Plymouth Church was running down, by the confession of its own paster. But Plymouth Church was not running down. The Congregationalist had set down the charitable contributions of Plymouth Church at \$5,000, but at the same time it had given credit to other churches for all their religious and philanthropic ontributions, and if Plymouth Church was reckoned in that way it had given over \$50,000 last year, and this was a small part of all its members had done, for they subscribed thousands in New-York and elsewhere which was not reckoned in the church. Plymoniath Church entered the new year with no cent of debt, and, by the wise and assiduous care of the tru-tees and Treasurer Storrs, its large income was so advantageously used that the church was as sound a financial institution as the Metropolitan Bank of New-York, or the Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn. Since the church began it had not lost one-half of one per cent of the money due for pew-rents. Some thought there had been a fermentation. There had been some talking but no fermentation, and he was to blame for what talking there had been. With a failing off of two or three thousand dollars in the pew-rents last year, the trustees had to decide whether to staff the mission werk or in the music. They wisely chose the latter. An organist, a conductor and four singers had been paid, and it was decided to condense and put all in the hands of one and dispense with paid singers, it was a change of the whole method, but the congregation supposed that all was going on as befire, and it was findged by the old standard. So it was not liked, partly because it was not perfected and partly because the members of the congregation were not good ludges. was a small part of all its members had done, for they

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH EXTENSION.

ADDRESSES BY THE REV. DRS. PANTON AND HALL AND MORRIS K. JESUP.

A meeting in the interest of Church Extension in New-York City was held in the West Presbyterian Church last evening. The pastor, the Rev.John R. Paxton, presided and stated briefly the purposes of the meeting and the necessity for some concerted action on the part of the laymen and clergymen to extend and widen the influence of the Presbyterian Church in the city. He then intro-duced the Rev. Dr. Clark, of the Church of the Puritans, who spoke in part as follows: I have a good dead to say as a Presbyterian and as a Christian on the problem of providing places of worship for the large body of strangers that are now in our city and whose ranks are being constantly recruited from the population of all Europe. In Union-place, near Ninth-st., is a small congregation needing help, and one in Fifty-third-st, near Second-ave. There is only one church on the East Side, between

# NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE QUESTIONS OF ORGANIZATION.

CURRENT GOSSIP ABOUT COMBINATIONS FOR OFFICES.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, Jan. 6.-The contest over the orranization of the Legislature this week continues singularly dull, so far as outward appearance is concerned. The general impression that A. B. Stoney, of Monmouth County, will be the Speaker, still seems to be well founded; although the allegations that Thomas Flynn, of Passale, his chief rival, is in collusion with Stoney, have forced Flynn to assume an attitude of apparent bitterness toward the Monmouth County member. Flynn declares that, whatever else happens, Stoney shall not be Speaker, and

is backing this declaration with heavy and apparently bona-fide bete. The latest development is that Miles Ross, the ex-Congressman, is working for Stoney. It is an open secret that Ross aims to be the Democratic candidate for Congress next fall. Monmouth County is in his district, and Stoney can help to make Monmouth County solid for Ross. Ross can, it is said, give Stoney the four votes of Democratic members from Union and Middlesex. If all these persons were not above the suspicion of political trade, the solution of the Boss-Stoney partnership question would be easy.

Tuis same matter adds an additional complication to the contest over the clerkship of Assembly. Arthur Wilson, the present Clerk, who desires a re-election, is from Monmouth County. If Stoney is Speaker, Wilson can scarcely secure the clerkship. Wilson is also booked for Demo-eratic candidate for Senator from Monmouth next year, and is a power in the politics of that county. Mr. Ross by helping Stoney hurts Wilson; and next fall, if Wilson is defeated for the clerkship, Mr. Ross's walk-over in Mououth may be less easy than the ex-Congressman desires. Therefore the latter would like to see both Stoney and Ross successful. Mr. Ross is a pretty good political sear up both the speakership and the clerkship. By attempting too much, Mr. Ross and the other friends of Stoney are likely to cause a general breaking-up of the whole slate: in which case a combination of North Jersey members may make Chapman, of Hudson, or Neighbor of Morris, Speaker, and divide up the rest of the offices to snit themselves. If, however, the Stoney people are able to keep a stiff upper lip and have the backing, which they claim, of Senator McPherson and Governor Abbett-not to speak of the railroads-there is little doubt that their organization schemes will be successful.

COMPOSITION OF TWO BRANCHES. The following statisfics as to the personnel of the Legis-

sture are of interest: The Senate consists of twelve Republicans and nine Democrats; the same as last year. In the Assembly there are thirty-four Democrats and twenty-six Republicans, Democrats; to same as year. The Democratic are thirty-four Democrate and twenty-fix Republicans, a Republican gain of one over hast year. The Democratic undority on Joint ballot is five. Of the twenty-one Senators, five-Vanderbill, Panconst, Ezra Miller, Brinkerhoff and Crammer-are serving their first year. All but two of these have previously been Assemblymen and one has been Speaker. Gardner is serving the first year of his been have previously been Assemblymen and one has been Speaker. Gardner is serving the first year of his remainder of the second term in the Senate. Youngblood and Nichols are beginning their second terms. Val., who will be President, is serving the last year of his second term in the Senate, and the eighth year of his service in the Legislature. He is therefore senior Senator in point of service Eight Senators—Stalnsbury, of Essex; Applegate, of Monmouth; Vall, of Union; Doughty, of Somerset; Reatty, of Warren; Pancoast, of Gletcester; Merritt, of Camden, and Hires, of Salem, are serving the last years of their terms. All of these except Beatty and Doughly are Republicans. Seven Democrats and expenditure and Monmouth are sarely Democrate must elect four senators next fall to gain the control. Ordinarity, Warren and Monmouth are sarely Democrate, and Essex, Gloucester, Camden and Salem surely Republicans must carry one or the other of them next fall if they hope to continue in power in the Senate.

one or the other of them next fall if they hope to continue in power in the senate.

The united age of the Senators is 1.015 years, and the excrace as 1.3. Senator Doughty is the oldest, being in his seventy-second year. Senators Beatry and Erra Miller are each sixty-eight, and Senator Smath sixty-seven. Senator senator state and the property of the property two. Is the oldest Republican. Grigars is the youngest Senator, being thirty-four, and looking wenty-live. Cranmer is thirty-five and Mechois thirty-six. Seventeen are natives of New-Jersey, and one each of New-York, Massachusetts, Vermont and England. There are cleant lawyers, two editors, three merchants, two manufacturers, one real estate dealer, one civil angleser, one clock, one lumber dealer, one farmer, and one senator without any particular occupation. Eleven Senator without any particular occupation. Eleven Senators have previously served in the Assembly, and one into the senator without server of the alext property and present of the alext property and present of the alext property and present of the alext property.

ators have previously served in the Assembly, and one in Congress.

In the Assembly five out of the sixty members are entering on their third term. Twenty-mine members are about to serve second terms. Twenty-four have never served actore. The united ages of the members amount to 2,482 years, averaging forty-one and one-third. The oldest member of the Assembly—and of the Lexislature—is issue Wildrick, of Warren, who is eighty-one. Mr. Lupton, of Camberland, is next, being seventy-two, and the third oldest is Mr. Wortendyke, of Bergen, with sixty-two years. Thirty-two members are over, and twenty-eight under, forty Mr. Armstrong, of Camden, is the youngest, being twenty-five. William E. O'Connor, a son of the last Speaker, is twenty-six, and two other members are twenty-nine. Forty-two were born in New-Jersey, four in Pennsylvania, three each in New-York, Ireland and Germany, and one case in Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Seetland. There are eleven farmers, nine Lawyers, six merchants, five elerks, four manufacturers, four physicians, two liquor dealers, two miliers, two real estate agents, an effort, deutist, drugrist, newshedler, four physicians, two liquor dealers, two millers, two estate access, an editor, dentist, druggist, newson steinboat superintendent, yard muster, depaty shookeeper, harness-maker, surveyor, conveyancer, si blower, anctioneer, and a superintendent of mari pits

## THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Yesterday's edition of The Sunday Tribune was replete with interesting features, among whice may be named a special cable letter from London, special dispatches and correspondence from leading American cities, full reports of the intense cold throughout the country. inil reports of the late Dr. Lasker, letter about the anti-alekel riot in Mexico, review of musical and dramatic events, social review of the week, reviews of "The Bread-winners" and George Lunt's "Poems," continua-tion of "Jack's Courtship," "London Gossip" letter, art news of the week, letter about the Island of Jersey and its pretty women, "Pulpit -keich" of the Rev. Dr. Mac Arthur, Home Interests, letters from G. W. S. about poll ties and politicians, Mr. Tennyson's peerage and liferary and theatrical incidents, letter from Vienna about Frau Materna's law-sort, Paris letter, giving the true details of the Bernhardt-Colombier episode, "Broadway Note wook," and a vast amount of other interesting misceilany spe cially prepared for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, in addition to complete news reports from all parts of the world, of

complete news reports from all parts of the worst, of which the following is a brief summary:

FOREIGN.—The English Cabinet Council met on Saturday and discussed Egyptian affairs. Victor Emmanuel's remains were removed to the chapel on the Pantheon. The French advance on Bac-Ninh has been postponed. The reply to the address from the thrame was debated in the Spanish Cortes. The Spanish-American treaty has been signed. Gilbert and Satirday hight.

beautiful Industrial Saturday hight.

the Spanish Cortes. The Spanish-American Iteraty has been signed. Gilbert and Salityan's new opera was produced in London on Saturday night.

Domestic.—Intensely cold weather was reported in the Northwest and uncommonly severe weather in various parts of the country. The accounts of the late Surrogate of Kingara County are under investigation. The American Knights of Labor have established the order in Europe. Two young women were drowned in the Susquenama. River. The case of the New Origins National Bank against the Post Office Department has been decided in 15 favor. Austin's municipal debt was juid by telegraph. A suit to recover \$3,000,000 was beenn against a grape sugar manufacturing company in Buffalo.

CITY VND SUBURBAN.—Dr. Edward Losker, the German notitician, who has been in this country several months, diest suddenly late Friday night. Justice Futgreson on Saturday decided that Annie Highte was not married to Walter Vaughan. The \$1. Nicholas Cinb enjoyed its Twelfth Night Festival. Charies welde was confirmed as Police Justice Gardner's successor. Henry Villard was improved in health, General John Cochrane was elected delegate to the Tammany General Committee. The Committee on Addrondack Forests held a meeting. Mrs. De Belleville secured an annulment of her marriage with the actor. A cotton broker failed with Habilities of \$150,000. Several persons were severely injured, one it is thought fatally, by a coasting needed, at New Brighton, \$1. on Thursday night. A woman was burned to death at City Island. Five fires occurred on Saturday night within an hour. Gold value of the legal tender silver dollars (412 kgrains), \$5,40 cents. Stocks opened lower and was and afterward improved to buoyancy and closed steady.

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the office of Tea Tentry or by meal. Price, 3 cents.

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the office of THE TRIBUNE or by mail. Price, 3 cents.

COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-PARTS II, and III -- 4 rued for the term.

TIT COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Hall, J.—Nos.
133, 582, 244, 245, 221, 250, 251, 252, 256, 260, 171, 189. 023, 157, CHT COURT-TRIAL TRAM-PART III.—Before Hawes, New 1922, 64, 66, 411, 736, 1017, 1823, 62, 51, 432, 76, 95, 442, 587, 422, 586, 464, 43, 441, 1668, 29, 453, 74, 91, 1825, 765, 544, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 270, 271.

## RAILROAD BUILDING IN 1883.

NEARLY 7,000 MILES COMPLETED IN 1883-ANALY

PROGRESS IN THE EAST AND WEST.

SIS OF THE FIGURES FOR SEVERAL YEARS. This country now has 120,000 miles of railroad. According to the reports of The Railway Age Chicago) 6,608 miles of railroad were completed in 1883, against 11,591 in 1882, 9,784 in 1881, and 7,174 in 1880. Poor's Manual differs about 1,000 miles from The Railway Age and as much from the census of 1880. Mileage within particular States unimportant and uninteresting. But the propor tion of railways built and in operation, to the area and the population of sections of the country, is exceedingly important, and suggests considerations of the utmost interest. For this purpose, the country should be divided into eight sections, four east and four west of the Mississippi River: New-England embracing six States; the Eastern Middle States, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia; the Middle Western States, th five north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippt viz.: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin; the Southern States below the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi, not including Louisiana. These four groups embrace the whole country east of the great river, except a fraction of Louisiana. West of the river the four belts of termanager, but it is doubtful if he is enough of an Atlas to | ritory across the country from North to South may be as follows: The Missouri belt, embracing Minneseta, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana; the Kansas belt, embracing Dakota, Nebraska. Kansas, the Indian Territory and Texas; the Colorado belt, embracing that State and Montava, New-Mexico, Utah and Wyoming Territories; and the Pacific belt, embracing the three Pacific States, Arizona, Idaho and Washington. The area and population of these eight sections, according to the census, were as follows:

Area (Sq. ra.). Population New-England 62,005 111,919 244,550 436,379 Middle Eastern. Middle Western. South Eastern In 1880, it will be observed, the population of the

three larger sections east of the Mississippi was nearly the same; west of that river the settlement was less dense in each belt going westward, excepting that the Pacific belt exceeds the one preceding The railway mileage in operation, according to Poor's accounts, in each of these belts at the end of 1880, and the mileage completed each year since 1880 necessing to the records of The Railway 'ge with the aggregate for the beginning of the year 1884, if Poor's figures for 1880 were correct, are hown in the following table:

Dirigions.	1880.	Ruilt 1881.		Daile 1883.	Total.
1. New-England. 2. Middle Eastern. 3. Middle Western. 4. South Eastern. 5. Missouri helt. 6. Kansas helt. 7. Colorado helt. 8. Pacific belt.	5,997 15,235 95,382 14,969 13,883 10,272 3,464 4,149	1,129	53 1,316 2,978 1,411 2,113 2,157 1,165 1,020	1,191	6,241 17,756 30,654 15,660 15,357 15,771 6,476 7,100
Total	93,671	9,386	11,343	6,605	121,007

Making allowance for a probable error of about 1,000 miles in Poor's statement for 1880, though it annot now be said in what States or sections, the aggregate mileage at the close of 1883 would aping to some extent its detailed reports previously given, makes the aggregate sixty-three miles less than that, but does not explain in what States its corrections occur as to mileage built in 1881 or 1882. The statement here given, however, is suffiiently accurate, if it be remembered that Poor's nileage for 1880 is too large.

Thus if appears that there have been added over 27,000 miles, or about 30 per cent, to the railroad system of the country within three years. It is to e observed that the Middle Western and the Kanas divisions have added over 5,000 miles each, and the older and more populous section, with only 244,550 square miles and 25,382 miles of railway already in operation in 1880 for a population of 11,200,000, has added nearly as much (5,272 miles) as the sparsely settled Kansas belt, with only 3 per cent in three years. But the Colorado belt with a vast area of 551,180 square miles, and only one inhabitant to the square mile, has added 3.012 miles of railroad to the 3.464 miles it had in 1880, a larger proportionate increase than that of any other section. The Missouri belt has added 4,483 ules, or over 33 per cent, to its railway mileage, but had in 1880 a population of about 21 to the

courre mi e. ver, that the Southern States east of the Mississippi, though they had a little larger population than the Middle Western group, and 436,370 square miles of area, against 244,550, and 25,000 in the five Middle-Western States, have 25,000 in the use standard vestern states, which mever theless added 1,632 miles less railroad within the last three years. The Southern addition is 3,640 miles; the Northern (Group 3) 5,272 miles. Proportionately, the Southern section has gained the most -24 per cent, while the Middle Western has gained only 21 per cent, while the Middle Western has gained only 21 per cent. But considering the vast difference in population and area, and in consequent

one other fact the tables place in a strong light. Railroad building has fallen off very greatly in this Missouri and Kansas belts, and the indications are that it has there gone beyond the present needs of the population. The Missouri belt, however, has now about three miles of road to 1,000 inhabitants, and the South Eastern only about 142 miles to 1,000 inhabitants. New-England about 142 miles to failroad were built list year in the Middle Western Hitle short of 3 miles. Yet more miles of railroad were built list year in the Middle Western section than in any other, and the competition in railway traffic is more fierce, and results in relatively lower rates there than anywhere else. Moreover, nothwithstanding its large mileage in proportion to population, it still has less railroad mileage in proportion to area than the Middle Eastern section, where the ratio is only about its square miles of territory to each mile of railway. In the Ohio-Wisconsin section the ratio is about 8 square miles of area to each mile of railway. In New-England about 10, in the Missouri helt about 1642, in the Southern States cast of the Mississippi 2342 in the Kansas helt 36, in the Colorado helt 85, and in the Pacific helt 88 square miles to each mile of railway. It may perhaps be infered that, with increase of population and business, the whole region north of the Ohio line and east of the barren plains of the far West, embracing over 800,050 square miles, may presently require as much as 153,000 miles of railway, or nearly double its present milesge.

But the conclusions as respects the Southern part of striking.
One other fact the tables place in a strong light.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

excess for he month of 1882. The specie and bullion movement shows \$500,000 greater excess of imports than in the month of 1882, so that the net excess of exports in November 1883 was \$2,900,-000 smaller than in 1882. Compared with the month of November, 1881, the net excess of 1883 shows a gain of \$8,900,000. Compared with the years: month of 1880 the excess of merchandise exports is \$12,500,000 smaller.

The following were the movements in the month

of November for	three year	s, and the ne	t resulting
balances:			
	MERCHAN	DISE.	
Imports	18*1 \$70 060.054 50,6=0,615	1882 \$80,963,520 05,183,032	1883 \$76,985,073 56,600,320
Exports in excess of imports	\$13,399,439	\$25,785,836	\$23,373,753
	SPECII	S.	
Exports	\$1,204,579 3,721,342	\$878,464 8,060,258	\$2,163,436 5,859,720
Imports in excess of exports	\$3,426,703	\$2,990,794	\$3,133,234
MERO	HANDISE A	ND SPECIE.	
Not expense of ex-			

coss of ex-\$10,972,676 \$22,795,014 \$19,870,0 The showing for eleven months of the year make more favorable comparison with the same period of the preceding two years; but it should b borne in mind that nearly all the gain was made t the first seven months of the year, since which tin s compared with 1882, the excess of exports handise has little more than held its own; umber it recedes, and the report for December likely to show a greater decline. In 1880 the ex çess of exports of merchandise for the eleven month was \$141,361,719.

The following shows the total movements of me chandise and specie for the period of eloven month

MERCHAN	DISE.	
Jan 1 to Nov 30, 1841. Exports \$756,476,048 Imports 61,46,365	\$475,015,920 693,443,158	\$719,519,623 632,993.71
xcess of exports, \$143,600,683	\$18.327,2118	\$85,004,413
SPECIE AND I	BULLION.	
Exports \$10,807,704 Imports 65,524,006	\$54,000,483 10,182,000	\$24,829,817 23,757,113
Excess of imports, \$47,218,482 Excess of exports,	£31,817,549	\$5,137,265

Excess of imports, \$47,218,482
Excess of experts, \$31,817,539

MERCHANDISE AND OPECIE.

Not excess of experts, \$46,389,801 \$10,480,201 \$51,337,145

The first week of the new year has developed no marked change either in the financial or commercial situation; but it has recorded an unusually large number of mercantile bankrupteres, aithough they principally were among the smaller classes.

19,131,265

\$5,137,265

\$5,137,265

\$1,137,145

Excess of experts, \$47,218,482

\$5,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1,137,265

\$1 they principally were among the smaller classes. Experts of our principal products were on a small scale, no withstanding that there was a considerable decline in rates for ocean freights, that is for grain, down to 134@2d. The receipts of gram of the western points of secummulation con-tinued to be large, but the eastward movement is restricted. At Chicago wheat closes the week a little lower than a week ago; corn and oats 49.21 cent higher; pork 50 cents higher and lard 17.12 cents here.

The receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and outs at the principal western points of accumula-tion for four weeks compare as follows:

# Wheat. Veck ended Dec. 15 bash, 1,979,994 Veck ended Dec. 22 bash, 1,794,730

Smaller receipts at the ports of cotion stimulated the speculation in that staple and under an active buying to cover shorts, the prices for futures were advanced some 10 215 points, followed by a later reaction of 627 points. Spot cotton is 3-16 higher than a week ago; yet the exports show only a smaller decline than the receipts. The statistics are as follows: The receipts at the ports last week were 140,612 bales, against 224,007 bales for the same week in 1882, which makes the total since September 1. 3,556,962 bales this year, against 3.686,459 last year. The exports of the week were 137,314 bales, against 188,216 bales for last year,

137,314 bales, against 188,216 bales for last year, and the totals since September 1 are 1,950,914 bales for his year, against 2,270,293 bales last year.

Despite of rumors well circulated for effect at the Stock Exchange all the authorities agree that there is yet no change in the iron and coal trades. There is no room for further decline in prices for iron, and if the demand does not soon warrant a small advance further restriction of production will become vance further restriction of production will become necessity. The announcements of restriction of the output of coal to three days a week for three months has had little effect upon that trade. Real prices remain unchanged and the stocks are large.

The week passed with scarcely a ripple in the The week passed with scarcely a ripple in the local money market. On Monday, December 31, it is true that for a short time the rates for call loans at the stock Exchange ruled at 4x5 per cent, bid even on that day they closed at 3 per cent and since then have steadily worked easier down to 1½ per cent. The rates for time loans continue to be 4x5 per cent and for such mercantile paper as passes at all the rates are 5½%6½ per cent. The domestic exchanges on New-York at the piaces named are quoted as follows; Savannah par to ¼ premum; Charleston ½ discount to par; New-Orleans \$1 discount for commercial and par for bank; St. Louis 50 cents premium; Boston 12x17 cents premium. The movement of money to the interior was comparatively small, and was more than offset by the Treasury payments here; so that yesterday's bank statement made a good showing in all its items except the increase in loans, which was principally because of additional accommodation to speculators. The statement compares with that of the same date of 18x3 as follows: Assets-Loans now are \$13,934.900 greater; specie is \$2,724,200 more, and the amount of legal tenders is \$7,617,810 greater; specie is \$2,724,200 more, and circulation is \$2,830,900 less. The surplus reserve, measured by the rale of 25 per cent to deposits, now is \$8,211,950, against \$4,637,225, and the proportion of the total reserves to the deposit habities now (27,48 per cent) is 1.78 per cent more than at date, 1882.

The foreign exchanges developed no special feature, but ruled strong markets opened the week with a boar darket and a second local money market. On Monday, December 31, it

feature, but ruled strong and closed on the basis of \$4 \$2^12 and \$1 \$5^14 respectively for long and short sterling.

The Stock Exchange markets opened the week with a heavy depression in nearly all classes of securities; but since New Year's Day the markets generally made good recoveries; in fact followed the exact course of the markets in the first week of January last year, and of almost every preceding year. If anything the demand for reinvestments was smaller than usual, but nevertheless it was made the occasion of a speculation for higher figures, in which there was a sympathy of accord between the "bears" and "bulls." The news of the week was not particularly encouraging. New-York and New-England Kailroad Company was placed in arceeiver's hands; Ohio Central defaulted on the first mortgage bonds of its main line; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincyand the lines of the new Western Allance seem to be as far apart as ever; the rates for east-bound freights by the trunk lines was reduced to a basis of 20 cents for grain from Chicago, which means a real rate of 15\sigma 17 cents; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western line refused to accept its allottment of percentage in the west-bound pool, and some others of the trunk lines called for a revision of the allotments made by the arbitrators on appeal taken from the Commissioner's award; the West Shore line opened for business to Buffalo, Chicago and all other western points; the Oregon and Transcontinental examining committee made a report that was notable for its lack of any valuable information, and the Northern Pacific directors issued an estimate of the result of its business for a year to end June 30, the principal features of which are that the estimate for the six months from January 1 to June 30 puts the operating expenses at \$498,000 less, than were those items for the six months ended December 31, 1883.

Government bonds were an exception to the general run of the other markets after January 1;

mileage as Northern, and whether Southern industries of participation of the general part of the corrections.

The Mining Board announces that the assessment transport in a sum of the corrections of the corrections.

The Mining Board announces that the assessment transport in a sum of the corrections of the corrections.

The Mining Board announces that the assessment transport in a sum of the correction of the corrections.

The Mining Board announces that the assessment transport in a sum of the correction of the corrections.

The Mining Board announces that the assessment transport in a sum of the correction of the corrections.

The Mining Board announces that the assessment transport in a sum of the correction of the corrections.

The Mining Board announces that the assessment transport in a sum of the correction of the corrections.

The Mining Board announces that the assessment transport in a sum of the correction of the corrections.

The Mining Board announces that the assessment transport in a sum of the correction of the corrections.

The Mining Board announces that the assessment transport in a sum of the correction of the corrections.

The Mining Board announces that the assessment transport in the correction of the corrections.

The Mining Board announces that the assessment transport in the correction of the cor Government bonds were an exception to the gen

THE MONEY MARKET.

Sunday, Jan. 6.-r. M

The Bureau of Statistics report of the foreign commerce of the whole United States, for the month of November, 1883, makes an unfavorable comparison with the same month of 1882; the exports of merchandise for the month of 1883 were nearly \$1,000,000 less than in 1882, and the imports were nearly \$1,500,000 greater. Hence the excess of exports of merchandise was \$2,410,000 less than the excess for he month of 1882. The specie and bullion the same market and a general faith in higher figures. stocks, amounts to \$269,324,653 in the year 1883

figures.

Apropos of the season it may be stated that the total transactions in stocks at the Stock Exchange in 1883 amounted to 96,378,038 shares, against 113,720,665 shares in 1882.

The following table shows the last prices of some of the principal stocks on December 31, for six figures.

130 95 91 92 52	P.F. Tay	- 8
91% 92 52%	Otto	- 8
523	P.F. Tay	
523	10.00	
623		
	67	58
8.14	833	6/
13		12
1384		110
130		13
90%	113 42	195
1254	1189%	
10642	\$109	91
11030	124	110
12710	1128	110
1077	105	103
**60339	41-6	24
144		- 1
1195	43	. 31
130%	1.24	13
834 4		10
1123	1113	94
86	198	- 93
101	8810194	347
364	11 32 hs	2
1213	12:	12:
131	156	1.13
400	387	2
3837	S1633	
411	1.8	2
813	h85	5
275	13%	9
19134	138 84%	3
754	331	2
1324	1.34	11
1074	534	
170	56	- 57
170	143	9
1414 3	100	- 94
4.46 %	253974	V
1105	102%	7
37	34.74	- 30
ying,	6.4	2
179%	81%	- 7
145	130	12
41		
1 1 4 7 K	1104 31 31 4109 1793 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145	110% 102% 37 34% years 64 170% 81%

į	Weeks ended Jan- 1892.	1985.	1884.
	Michigan Central 12,300 28.1   Lake Shore   12,701 28.1   Foot Wayno   7.40 16.3   Fan Handle   7.40 16.3   Baltimore and Olio 1.55   3.0   Grand Trunk   3,423 7 6   Nickel Plate   not open.	Tons. Per et. 15,163 20.4 16,416 26.0 8,414 13.0 8,320 12.9 6,774 10.4 5,212 8,0 6,000 9,2 not open,	Tons, Per et. 6,915 21.0 7, 16 21.0 3,466 10.5 2,182 6.5 3,309 10.3 2,518 7.0 2,615 8.1
	Totals	64,729 100 lay's quotat	32.8:2 100 ions for un-

•	listed securities:		
10	Bld. Asked.	BM. A.	Akt
	Atlan, & Pac. 6 per Do del. on any sub	n 12	12
3	cent 1st mig 93 N. Y., W. Shore of	*	
- 1	Do do accure land Buff, receipts is		
	Bos. Hart and E. Coust Co		13
	new stock	6334	: 64
ш	Ros. Hos. T. and North Pac. Glv. bd	8 73	
37	West stock 5 North River Con		
d.	Do. debenture 6:4 69 100 per cent.		21
	Denver and Rio G. O. Cent'l River div		
-3	Den Rio G and W 11 12 Pitteburg & West		29
5	Den., Rio G, and W 11 12 Pittsburg & West Edison Elec, Light 125 135 Do 1st_mtg.		87
,	Georgia Pac. lates . 82 Postal Tel. stuck	4	- 4
U	Keers Motor 6 8 Do. 1st 08		43
	L. and N. col. trust Tex. Pac. old scrip		
	bonds, 1882 86 Tex. Pac, newscri		**
H	Mexican National 234 Fort Worth, Dent Do. 1st mtg. 254 28 City, del when is		
	M. U. storz Frust 25 City, del When B	ol .	
	Cort'fs 14 stubs		27
F6.	M K & T. in se'p 40 Mex., Or. Inter		
r	N. Y. M. Un. Tei.   nation land in		- 2
	stock		- 1
	N. Y. L. & W. 2d Missouri Pacifi morte 5s. guar Holmes		
	by D. L. & W. 98 9812 St. Joe & Pacifi		- 7
	N. Y., W. Shore & 1st mtg		
33	Buffalo stock del. Do 2d mtg		
1	when issued on   Tol., Cin. & St. L.	. 14	
,			

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS. Boston, Jan. 5, 1894.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS. EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

LOSDON, Jan 5-12:30 p. m.-Atlantic and Great Western
First Mortrage Trustees Certificates, 48, do. Second Mortlage, 12 m. New-Jerson entral Consols, 115, New-York Cenrate, 1174, Hithous central, 137, Fennsylvania, 60 m. Reading,
60 mandian Pacific, 58 m. St. Paul Common, 56,
2:30 p. m.-Atlantic and Great Westen First Mortgage
Trustees' Certificates, 474, do. Second Mortgage, 114, 576,
834, Now-York Central, 117; Hinous Central, 137 m. Pennylvania, 60 m. Canadian Facthe, 58 m. St. Paul Common,
63.

Paris advices quote Three Per Cent Rentes at 75 francs 87% centimes for the account.

10:00 p. m. -Paris advices quote Three Per Cent Rentes at 75 francs 82% centimes for the account and Exchange on London at 25 francs 17% centimes for cheeks.

LONDON, Jun 5 -The Economist says: The rate of discount for liank bills, sixty days to three mouths, is 2% per cent, and for trade bills, sixty days to three mouths, 2% are per cent.

## MINES AND MINING.

Sunday, Jan. 6-p. m. The business done to mining stocks last week amounted to 131,000 shares against 140,016 shares for the preceding week. Harlem Milling and Mining and Sonora Consolidated furnished of that total respectively 16,800 and 31,000 shares; their final figures show recoveries of 3 and 2 cents respectively. Bodie was unusually active and advanced from \$1 40 to \$4, but yesterday it sold at vanced from \$1 40 to \$4, but yesterday it sold at \$3 50 283 45, and if quoted correctly, brokefrom that figure to \$2 without intervening sales. Green Mountain was strong and with a fair amount of business advanced from \$155 to \$175 and on one day consideable business was done in Gold Stripe at 8 cents. The Leadvilles were inclined to be weak; Chrysolite declined to \$105 and recovered to \$1 15. The Comstocks were dull until yesterday when Consolidated Virginia sold at 28 26 cents against 31 a week ago. against 31 a week ago.

SALES AT THE NEW-FORK MINING EXCHANGE.

Barcelona	Name.		High est.		Final	SOLD
Barcelona	Amie		.09	.09	,09	1,50
Bodie			-3.6	-136	.16	10
Braisbaw   10   11   10   11   15   15   15   15	Be is Islo	.15	.17			71
Buiwer	Bodie	3,50	3.50		2.00	. 9H
Carreou         07         07         07         07         07         07         07         07         07         07         07         07         07         07         08         08         08         08         08         08         08         08         08         08         08         08         08         14         12         09         08         08         14         12         09         12 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>.11</td><td>.10</td><td>.11</td><td>1,5</td></t<>			.11	.10	.11	1,5
Curvaolite	Bulwer		.55	.05	.50	10
Chrysolife 115 1.15 1.15 1.15 Chrysolife 6 0.6 0.6 0.6 1.0 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 1.0 Con Virginia 27 0.8 26 28 1.2 Eastern Oregon 10 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	Caribou	.07	07	.07	07	- 6
Con Virginia         27         28         29         28         1,8           Eastern Oregon         10         12         12         175		1.15			1.15	4
Eastern Oregon 10 10 10 10 10 Green Montrain 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	Chuar	.06	.06		.06	1,0
Eastern Oregon         10         10         10         10           Green Mountain         175         175         175         175         175         175         175         175         175         175         175         175         175         175         175         175         175         180	Con Virginia	.27	108	5.26	128	1,5
Harlem M. and Mining Co.         13         14         13         13           Hern Silver         6.50         6.50         6.25<		.10	.10	-10	.10	5
Hern Silver         6.50         6.50         6.25         6.25         1.80	Green Mountain		1.75		1.75	1
Hern Silver 6.50 6.50 6.25 6.25 6.25 170n Silver 1.80 1.80 1.70 1.80 1, 1.70 1.80 1, 1.40 1.80 1	Harlem M. and Mining Co				1.33	
Little Chief		6.50	6.50			. 1
Northera Belle 45 45 45 45 A5 North Belle Isle 14 15 14 15 14 15 Sobora Con 10 10 10 10 10	Iron Silver					1,4
North Belie Isle	Little Chief	.00	.65			1.1
Sonora Con	Northern Belle	.45				3
COMMITTE CAME STREET,	North Belle Isle	.14				
Standard Con 5.38 5.38 5.38 5.38	Sonera Con					3,48
	Standard Con	5.38	5.38	0.38	5:35	L

ord Ye	sterday.	To-day.	Yeste	rday. T	o-day
Aipta Con Aita Argenta He cher Belle Isle Beste Con California Con Virginia Crown Point Eise Con Goula Con Con Con Con Goula Con	1.75 .03 1.00 .15 .275 .275 .237 .237 .237 .230 .230	1 125 1 005 1 00 1 00 2 025 3 125 2 375 1 00 1 75	Ophir Potosi Savage	2.25 2.00 2.00 2.50 2.50 3.87 1.00 1.00 2.62 2.125 2.125 2.125	15 2.25 2.50 2.00 2.00 3.75 1.124 1.00 2.874 2.634 1.124